J. A. Stromquist (S)5-26
R. R. No. 4

IN THIS NUMBER

JUNE AND JULY GARDENS
ROSE SOCIETY VISITS L. A. GARDENS
PREMIUM LIST, 21ST ANNUAL
FALL FLOWER SHOW

JUNE, 1927 TEN CENTS

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 18 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE, 1927 No. 12

FLORAL ASSOCIATION VISITS MRS. STRONG AT RAMONA

Once again the members of the San Diego Floral Association have had a joyous and illuminating garden experience, for on June 7th Mrs. Amy Strong kept open house, and garden, at her beautiful estate near Ramona, called Mt. Woodson Farm. Her home was in full glory of color that day, with ripened grain stacked in fragrant, golden piles, wild flowers starring the tawny grass and the blue sky emphasizing the amethyst and mauve of distant hills.

There has been a fine theory, seldom carried out, that every one ought to build their own homes after the ideals of their own heart. Birds never call for help in the building of their nests and by all signs which we can read, they have a glorious and exciting time as they choose and arrange the materials. Mrs. Strong has designed her own home and supervised the selection and laying of every stone and beam in it. She has created a unique and charming place and from all appearances has had a most delightful time doing it.

In the garden also she has exercised her own taste and with Miss Sessions' experienced help, showed the garden makers of the Floral Association, what can be done with local material up in the mountains. The floral possibilities are very different in the mountain and lake regions from those of the coast, so within a few short hours drive San Diegans can have a wide and most varied group of flowers, shrubs and trees to delight in. Here Mrs. Strong has in fine perfection many of the native shrubs such as Philadelphus, Ceonothus, broom, Fremontia, Rhus as well as Mimulus, lupine, White Sage, Collinsia penstemon and many other lovely wild things of the earth. There were also splendid examples of English and Dutch holly, creeping aloes, and the rare Juniper Virginia viredis corumbose, scarlet oak, high bush cranberry and many decorative trees.

After the hundred or more guests who had made the drive from San Diego, in the way of a "garden pilgrimage", had been refreshed by icy punch beneath the arbor entrance, inspected the spacious and interesting house, they enjoyed a picnic lunch beneath some fine oaks. Here Mrs. Strong had spread tables and provided coffee and as dessert of a special kind, Miss Sessions gave a talk about the dfiferent plants of note growing on Mt. Woodson Farm. The day spent in this mountain garden, so different from those near the sea, will be marked with a bright red mark on the calendar of every member of the Floral Association who was fortunate enough to enjoy the privilege extended so charmingly by Mrs. Strong.

ELOISE ROORBACH.

LOCAL GLADIOLUS GROWERS TAKE MAJOR AWARDS AT STATE DISPLAY

San Diego county as a center for growing of cut flowers and gladiolus bulbs again has received national recognition, this time through the California Gladiolus Association, which has just closed its annual show at Los Angeles. The San Diego grown flowers, it was learned yesterday, easily took practically all of the major awards.

The chief award of the show, which was held at the Biltmore Hotel, was for a display 1000 or more gladiolus spikes and was won by the Briggs Floral Company of Encinitas. The second major award for a display of 500 or more spikes went to Thomas McLoughlin, another flower grower of Encinitas. The Briggs concern also won 14 additional blue ribbons while McLoughlin won five additional blue ribbons. All of these flowers were grown from young seedlings or bulbs.

Other San Diego county growers who took honors with displays were from Carlsbad, Rancho Santa Fe and National City. Among the Carlsbad honor winners were C. L. Pedley and E. F. Zimmerman. The Rancho Santa Fe Bulb Company got a special award for a table of new orchid gladioluses and several National City growers also won blue ribbons.

San Diego county as a whole drew particular attention through the displays, as the awards were made by three nationally known flower experts. The judges were J. D. Long of Boulder, Colo.; Richard Diener of Ventura, and Prof. G. Houndishiel of La Verne, Calif. —S. D. Union.

DR. LOUISE C. HEILBRON

Dr. Louise C. Heilbron, formerly of San Diego and associated with the Floral Association here, has organized and is president of the Sacramento County Flower Club. This club holds Shows each month during the flower season.

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PARKINSONIA ACULEATA

The Parkinsonia Aculeata or Palo Verde of the Imperial Valley desert is being cultivated only to a limited extent in San Diego and is deserving of more attention. It was in full bloom the first week in April, in the parking spaces, as a sidewalk tree at Brawley when I visited there some 6 years ago. It was also in bloom in the wild—about Palm Springs in April.

This year the first week in May I visited Phoenix and in all the outlying country was a tree very similar to the Parkinsonia but without any leaves. It was in full bloom and brilliantly yellow, growing in abundance, it seemed a decided rival to our best Acacias. It was decidedly without leaves and its stems a very light yellowish green, with small spines at the nodes of the flower stems. In most specimens the trees were like huge mounds of yellow, the branches extending from the trunk close to the ground. In a few cases they were real arborescent trees, a naked trunk for some height and the drooping flower bedecked branches waving in the breeze.

In a few places in cultivation I noticed a taller tree with a darker green colored trunk and stems—young leaves and plenty of flower buds. This was what we are growing here—and it was later in blooming there than in the Imperial Valley. The Botany gives the name of Parkinsonia Torreyana to the leafless shrub that I saw on the plains and desert lands about Phoenix and Parkinsonia Aculeata to the one we know here. The P. Torreyana is said to stand some cold.

The Parkinsonia Aculeata will make a good sidewalk tree but will require some training with a good stake to direct its first growth and for a straight trunk and higher spreading of branches.

The Parkinsonia Torreyana will be better in massed planting. They are both so hardy under dry conditions that they deserve more attention for planting on the highways, hillsides and little canyons. They are quite easily grown from seed and the season for ripening seed is at hand.

The largest specimen about here of the P. Aculeata is in the garden of Dr. R. Lorini of Coronado. Its trunk is about 1 foot in diameter and it has a spread of 25 feet. A very beautiful specimen is growing wild, beside the highway, just past the Riverview school house, approaching Lakeside from the West. About San Diego the blooming season is July to October and often lasting until winter. The leaves are narrow, almost like strips of green one-eighth of an inch wide—so the tree has a very thin and feathery appearance and does not give heavy shade.

K. O. SESSION.

METROPOLITAN BENT GRASS

The Metropolitan Bent grass lawns that I investigated at Pasadena about two months ago were so pleasing in appearance that I decided to give them a trial in San Diego. The first one planted—three weeks ago was for Mr. Gordon Gray, on 24th St., between C and Broadway and is now ready for its first cutting. Its development will be worth observing.

K. O. SESSION.

TREE MEMORIALS

A beautiful and perpetual memorial to those we wish to honor has been found in the Sequoia sempervirens, "the ever-living redwood of the coastland of Northern California." The first grove to be selected for this purpose is situated at the junction of Elk creek and the Eel river, 45 miles north of Eureka in the heart of the redwood forests. It was established in 1921, as a memorial to Col. Raynal C. Bolling, the first American officer of high rank to fall in the World War. It is fitting that the memory of this brave officer who "refused to surrender and fought against overwhelmings odds in the shelter of a shell hole until his pistol was empty" should live on the majestic never-dying redwoods. It is also a splendid way of preserving these trees for posterity.

TENTATIVE PREMIUM LIST

San Diego Floral Association, 21st Annual Fall Flower Show, Sept. 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1927, Plaza de Panama, Balboa Park.

(Note: This List is Subject to Correction)

In all classes where best Collections or Exhibits of flowers, plants, etc., are shown, **quality, display** and **arrangement** shall have preference.

Section A—Open to Professionals

Class

1. Best Collection of Decorative plants and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
2. Best Collection of Twenty-five Shrubs for Garden Use.
3. Best Collection of Vines.
4. Best Collection of Potted or Boxed Ferns.
5. Best Specimen Sword Fern.
6. Best Specimen Fern Other Than Sword Fern.
7. Best Decorative Plant for House.
8. Best New Plant or Flower Not Exhibited Before.
9. Best Collection of Potted Plants.
10. Best Vase, Basket or Other Arrangement of Zinnias.
11. Best Collection of Zinnias.

*12. Best Collection of Asters.

*13. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers by Professionals.

14. Best Civic or Service Display of Plants and Flowers, Quality and Arrangement to be Main Points.

Section B—For Amateurs

*15. Best Garden Display from 50 foot lot.

*16. Best Garden Display from over 50 foot lot.

17. Best Collection Asters , American Beauty Type.
18. Best Collection Asters, Crego Tlpe.
19. Best Collection Asters, Victoria Type.
20. Best Collection of Asters, Single Type.
21. Best Vase of Asters, any Variety, 25 Blooms.

*22. Aster Sweepstake.

*23. Best Collection of Annuals.

*24. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.

*25. Best Collection of Bulbous Flowers.

26. Best Collection Gladiolus. Open to all.
27. Best Display of African Marigolds.
28. Best Display of French Marigolds.
29. Best Collection of Perennials.

*30. Best Collection of Zinnias.

31. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
32. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
33. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
34. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
35. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
36 Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
37. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Any Other Color.
38. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Picotee Type.
39. Best Twenty-five Blooms Mixed Zinnias, Small Mexican.
40. Best Collection Liliput Zinnias.
41. Zinnia Sweepstakes.
42. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
43. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.

Section C—General

44. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous Begonias.
45. Best One Specimen Fibrous Begonia.
46. Best Display of Tuberous Begonias.
47. Best One Specimen Tuberous Begonia.

*48. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or other receptacle.

49. Best One Specimen Rex Begonia grown in pot or other receptacle.
50. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, open competition.
51. Best General Exhibit of Begonias, grown in pots or boxes. Open to all.
52. Best Arranged Basket, Vase or Bowl of Ferns and Begonias.
53. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
54. Best Specimen Fern Other Than Maidenhair.
55. Best Collection of Ferns.
56. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
57. Best Hanging Basket Other than Fern.
58. Best Foliage Plant for Interior Decoration.
59. Best Flowering Vine (must be in flower).
60. Best Collection of Cut Sprays, Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
61. Best Collection Berried Shrubs (cut sprays or in pots).
62. Best New Flower or Plant Not Before Ehxibited.

*63. Best Dining Table Decoration, Flowers and Foliage.

*64. Best Dining Table Decoration; Fruits Allowed.

Section D—Dahlias—Professionals

*65. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.

66. Best 12 Blooms, any variety.
67. Best 12 Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
68. Best 12 Blooms Hybrid Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
69. Best 12 Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
70. Best 12 Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
71. Best 12 Blooms of Fancy Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
72. Best 12 Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
73. Best 12 Blooms Pompom, 1 or more varieties.

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*74. Best 2 Blooms Show, 1 or more varieties.
75. Best 12 Blooms Semi-double or Duplex 1 or more varieties.
76. Best Collection Cactus Dahlias, 1 bloom each variety.
77. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
78. Best Collection Collarettes, 1 bloom each variety.
79. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.
80. Best Collection Fancy or Variegated, 1 bloom each variety.
81. Best Collection Peony Flowered, 1 bloom each variety.
82. Best Collection Pompom, 3 blooms each variety.
83. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each.
84. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, 3 blooms each.
85. Best Collection Single Dahlias, 3 blooms each variety.
86. Best Collection of California Dahlias, 12 blooms, 12 varieties.
87. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling. Open to all.
88. Best Collection Unregistered Seedlings. Open to all.
89. Best 1925 Seedling. Open to all.
90. Best 1926 Seedling. Open to all.
*91. One Best Bloom Exhibited at Show, stem and foliage considered.
92. Smallest Perfect Pompom Dahlia.
*93. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias in Show, use of other foliage permitted.
94. Most Artistic Basket of Pom Poms in Show, use of other foliage permitted.
*95. Dahlia Cup for Best 6 Blooms, 1 bloom each of 6 classes, one bloom only in each vase. Open to all.
*96. Best 6 Blooms, 6 Varieties, California Introductions. (Gold Medal Dahlia Society of California.) Open to all.

Section D—Dahlias—Amateurs

*97. Best Collection of Dahlias, 1 of each variety. Prize Competitive Cup to be won for three years.
98. Best Six Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
99. Best Six Blooms Hybrid Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
100. Best Six Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
101. Best Six Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
102. Best Six Blooms Fancy or Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
103. Best Six Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
104. Best Six Blooms Pompom, 1 or more varieties.
105. Best Six Blooms, Show, 1 or more varieties.
106. Best Six Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, 1 or more varieties.
109. Best Six Blooms Single, 1 or more varieties.
108. Best Collection Cactus Dahlia, 1 bloom each variety.
109. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
111. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.
112. Best Collection Peony, 1 bloom each varieties.
113. Best Collection Pompoms, 3 blooms each variety.
114. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each variety.
115. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex 3 blooms each variety.
116. Best Collection Single, 3 blooms each varieties.
*117. Best Dahlia Exhibited by Amateur.
*118. Best Artistic Basket of Dahlias, use of other foliage permitted.
*119. Best Artistic Basket of Pompoms, use of other foliage permitted.
*120. Best Keeping Dahlia in Amateur Section.

Section E—Dahlias—Novice Class

121. Not more than 12 Dahlias, excluding Pompoms.
122. Best Decorative Dahlia.
124. Best Peony Dahlia.
125. Best Show Dahlia.
126. Best Dahlia Exhibited by a Novice.
127. Best Basket of Pompom Dahlias.

*Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

Dahlias will be judged according to the standards of the Dahlia Society of California.

Definition. A novice shall be considered an amateur who is exhibiting fo the first time.

Show Chairmen—Names of Show

Chairmen will appear in the next issue of The Garden.

ROSE FESTIVAL SERVICE

The first annual Rose Festival service ever held on the Paicfic Coast was at the Unitarian Church Sunday afternoon, May 15, 1927. This variety of service was instituted in Pennsylvania about 17 years ago and is anticipated by rosarians each year.

It is too bad we have not a picture of the pulpit as it was decorated for the first service in San Diego. All of the roses used were from the gardens of the President of the San Diego Floral Association, Forrest L. Hieatt, who presided over the meeting. Rev. H. B. Bard gave the Invocation, Mrs. L. L. Rowan sang several beautiful solos. The principal address of the afternoon was given by Dr. Edmund M. Mills, of Santa Ana, President Emeritus of the American Rose Society.

Two interesting features of the program were the broadcasting of the service, and the fact that each person on entering the chruch was given a perfect rose which was held during an impressive moment of silent prayer.

A. V. F.

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The June and July Gardens

JUNE GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

From now on the garden will need, if possible, more attention than has been given heretofore. Irrigation not only helps flowers but produces a wonderful amount of weeds seeds of which are in the soil, and they grow rapidly. Rose bugs appear about this time, the most effective thing to get rid of them is hand picking; have a can of kerosene with you and drop them in. Always keep the soil loose and moist around your annual and perennials. Where there are gaps in the borders from lifted bulbs or drying out fill in with reserve plants from your seed boxes if you have them.

It is not to late to put in Gladiolus; given a good fertile soil they will grow rapidly as the warm weather comes on and give bloom in the late summer—Chrysanthemums can be planted with good results this month.

Small plants of Cosmos, Zinnas and Asters can all go in now; this is an especially good month for planting asters as they will give bloom in the fall when other flowers are scarce—also a good month for setting out tropical shrubs so that they may get a good start during the summer season.

Shrubs that have finished blooming should be, if needed, pruned now, usually clipping branches that fall over the walks or crowd too much is sufficient, they do not need shearing.

Agapanthus are coming into bloom now and will need ample water till through. If you want campanulas in your garden next season the seeds must go into the ground or rather seed boxes this month or you will not have blooms.

For winter bloom sow stocks this month and next, put your seed boxes where they will have some shade and at no time let them suffer for water. Keep all dead flowers and seed pods cut off your plants, many things such as Delphinums, Pyrethrums (painted daisies), etc., if cut to the ground after blooming, given a good soaking and well manured, will give a second crop of bloom in the fall.

Some of the most effective garden flowers bloom from now on, Phlox, Dahlias, Hollyhocks, Sunflowers and others will make the garden a beauty spot if taken care of from now on. Sweet Williams are again a popular flower; treat them as biennals, sow the seeds now for next year's bloom and when they are through discard them. You can take cuttings from the new shoots at the base of the plant.

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

June is a good transplanting and filling in month. Take care of early blooming bulbs and fill in with flowers that will make a good show of blooms during summer. Set plants out carefully making sure that you have plenty of underlying moisture, work ground thoroughly and do not crowd. A little room left between the plants after they have attained their full growth, makes it so much easier to take good care of them and is so much better for the plants.

You have a large number of both annuals and perennials to choose from which can be planted to advantage at this time. Two popular annuals that repay your efforts so wonderfully are asters and zinnias. Set them out in full sun in good soil giving them a good supply of moisture and they will bloom for months, particularly the zinnia which will stand a lot of rough usage, but will respond quickly to good care in larger plants and quality and size of blooms. Bachelor buttons and Scabiosa can also go in, they are rampant growers, particularly the former, and will grow like weeds if given any care. The quality, size and coloring of the Scabiosa has been so much improved in recent years that it makes a very attractive cut flower.

Pentstemon plants can also go out now, they are easy to grow in full sun on partial shade, and the best strains of seed produce many large bell shaped flowers in shades of red, pink and purple.

Delphinium or perennial Larkspur with its beautiful spikes of tall grwoing flowers coming in innumerable shades of blue is another seasonable plant at this time. Keep the seed stalks cut out and the snails away, and it will give you several crops of flowers each year.

Plant a few Gerberas, or Transvaal Daisies at this time, they do well and are wonderful cut flowers.

African Marigolds, Verbenas, Arctotis Grandis, Blue Lace Flower and others can now go in the ground.

Take care of your Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, fertilize and water with judgment and eliminate buds, side shoots and laterals with discretion, because there is a good deal to learn in the proper treatment of these two plants in order to do them full justice.

There are many beautiful Petunias that can be planted now and make a wonderful show-

(Continued on page 7)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean

Associate Editors
Miss Mary Matthews
Alfred D. Robinson

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	$15.00	Half Page,	$7.50
Quarter Page	3.75	Eighth Page	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 1st of each Month

Subscription, $1.00 per year

McKELVEY'S
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EDITORIAL

SEQUOIA. The Editor spent a few days last month in one of the great National Forests, Sequoia, not far from Visalia. A miscellaneous set of emotions remain as souvenirs of an eventful trip. Rushing streams of clear water, wild flowers of many hues, wonderful trees, some of them the "oldest and largest living things" (every big tree grove in California is said to have one or more of such), tin can tourists by the score, with no reference to any special make of car but rather to the tin cans they left behind, wild animals not so wild, great mountains, tremendous heights and depths, and snow and camp fires within two or three hours of 100 degree temperatures.

A lecturer at one of the great sequoias called attention to the fact that for thousands of years man in all parts of the world had been going from the hot plains to the mountains in the same way, on foot, on the backs of animals, or in some wheeled vehicle drawn by animals. Then suddenly the automobile appeared and bang! where previously one person ventured into the mountains now there are hundreds and thousands, creating a rather difficult problem, so far as regulation is concerned.

THE KAWEAH. To a Southern Californian the clear mountain streams are especially appealing. If the beautiful Kaweah, for instance, could be diverted into this end of the state, we would certainly put it to mighty good use, besides enjoying its beauty. Probably it serves a purpose where it is, but in all Southern California there is no such beautiful stream of water as the Kaweah, so far as the writer's knowledge goes.

WILD FLOWERS and TREES. As the altitude from the plains up to the mountain increased, wild flowers changed. Great quantities of calochortus, Clarkia, harvest brodiaea and mimulus at the lower levels gave place to the tree flowers, spice bush (Calycanthus) wild syringa and dogwood. The dogwood was in full flower and a wise prohibition on the part of the national park authorities against picking these and other wild flowers insures their remaining an annual delight to the thousands now visiting these forests. We have many beautiful wild flowers in Southern California, but we have no monopoly on wild beauty, by any means.

The trees in the Parks are more than wonderful, they are magnificent, Sequoia's and white firs, two hundred feet high and more, pines, cedars and a host of others. For the trees alone the Parks are worth a trip of thousands of miles.

TIN CAN TOURISTS. An old hymn reads, in part "and only man is vile". The behavior of some of the automobile parties enroute and entering these forests is the only discordant note. In spite of the regulations laid down for the conduct of visitors and the liberal arrangements made for their pleasure and comfort, there are still those that scatter rubbish and tin cans, more or less at will. The great majority of automobilists and campers observe the regulations, but some do not. Man-made rubbish and the most awe-inspiring works of nature have nothing in common.

WILD ANIMALS. Animals protected from man become tame. Deer, bear, smaller animals and birds show but little fear of man in these forests. Deer come to the camp doors to be fed out of hand; bears, some of them truly huge in size, come to designated places in the forest at regular intervals, in full sight of a gallery of visitors, for food. Robbins and tanagers hop onto the out-of-door tables for crumbs almost within reach of one's hand and chipmunks invade the cabins without regard to the occupants. Such intimacy is a novelty, and is occasionally more or less embarrassing.

SNOW AND COLD. At these altitudes, 6500 feet up, snow sometimes comes in May. The rock crevices and the high peaks are still filled and covered with last winter's snow. The nights are cold, making the draining of one's automobile radiator a precautionary measure and plenty of warm clothing and bedding a necessity.

Altogether it's a fine trip and well worth taking.

THE THRILL OF THE SMALL GARDEN—JUST FOR A HOBBY

Some wise person has said,—"To become a happy, contented, old person—you must cultivate a hobby before you are thirty—" If this be so—could there be a more joyous hobby than gardening? Not necessarily being a horticulturist or botanist—although these things you will probably become—but, just a gardener. Then every garden on every block will intrigue your interest—to approve or disapprove.

What fun to take in your fancy—some common, uninteresting garden—and by rearranging and regrouping your plants—to change for the better—the whole effect. The thrill—and it is a thrill—when you chance upon some well done and unusual bit—some charming combination of flowers you had never thought of combining. Every town, each street, becomes a never ending interest as you pass through the country.

If your garden is small—you must consider it as a poor man considers his income—each plant must make the maximum of bloom. You cannot afford some rare and exotic shrub that after ten months of care blooms only two months rather than another which with two months' care will furnish ten months of blooms. Your pride will put you to work to prove—that your small garden space can—by endless planning—become a source of beauty all twelve months of the year. Here I could suggest shrub and bed planting that are particularly appealing to me. That is not it—try it yourself—make your garden your own expression.

You will want to know a few fundamentals —rules—this would be true of any hobby. You wouldn't collect antique furniture or pewters without some basic knowledge to begin with. Subscribe to some good garden magazines—get some books—take a critical look at your own garden beds and walks—then apply your knowledge—to your own problems. During your Sunday outing—watch, as you drive along, for the trees, the shrubs and the plants—see how many of them you can call by name. Take a leaf or blossom of the one that you are not familiar with and stop by at your florist and find out its name. Your interest will be much greater when you can call the flowers and shrubs by name. They then become your personal friends—not just acquaintances.

EVA FINN RODGERS,
Landscape Specialist.

The Editor is glad to note a re-print in the May number of The Flower Grower of an article contributed by the "Gray Goose" (Mrs. E. S. Ryan) to the March issue of the California Garden, "Character in Royal Palm Trees".

PROF. BAILEY ON SUCCULENTS

May 11, 1927.

Mrs. Mary A. Greer,
2972 First St.,
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Greer:

I have not forgotten that you wanted my opinion as to the importance of a growing collection of succulents at some place in San Diego or its immediate neighborhood. I think such a living museum, of considerable extent, would be very attractive not only to your own people but to your many visitors and it would also provide material for careful and needed scientific study. Such collections, of course, require special care; but the climate of San Diego seems to me to be well suited to a large assortment of these plants and to make the effort unusually promising. I am thinking not only of the native things, as cacti and dudleyas and the like, but of the remarkable succulents of South Africa, western South America, and many other regions. Nothing makes a more striking display in all seasons.

The daughter and I arrived from our cross-country trip last week, having had a pleasant journey. Mrs. Bailey is with her sister in Michigan but we expect her home in two or three days. We shall all now look back on our California winter with pleasant memories. I was particularly glad to have met so many of the people in San Diego and its vicinity.

Sincerely yours,
L. H. BAILEY.

OPERATORS PLANT REDWOOD SEEDLINGS

That California redwood is being placed on a permanent crop basis through systematic reforestation on a vast scale by private timberland owners was revealed recently by Winfield Scott of the American Redwood Association, in an address before representatives of the California redwood trade in Chicago.

Mr. Scott declared that twenty redwood seedlings are being planted today for every three redwoods that are cut down, and that by 1935 as many trees will have been replanted by the redwood operators as have been felled since 1850.—(American Forests.)

THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 5)

ing in blooms for months. The Rosy Morn planted in combination with some blue flower makes a pretty effect, the Violacea Suttoni a handsome deep purple and the different shades of doubles are all easily grown and help to make color in the garden. Give them plenty of room, sunshine or partial shade and they will fully repay you for your trouble.

Keep after the bugs, don't let them get ahead of you. Use a light top dressing of Groz-It, Sheep Manure in your flower beds, it will gradually feed your plants, get humus in the soil and help conserve moisture.

ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held at the Floral Building, Balboa Park, on Tuesday evening, June 21st, at 8:00 p. m. Following short reports from retiring officers the election of Directors for the ensuing term will take place.

An exceptionally interesting feature of this meeting will be an illustrated lecture on Japanese Gardens, given by Dr. T. Wayland Vaughn, Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla. The lecture promises to be one of the outstanding events of our Association meetings. There will also be special music and refreshments.

Members of the Association and friends are cordially invited to attend.

JUNE WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

Dean Blake

With June the dry season begins, and there is a complete absence of stormy, windy weather. The rainfall is negligible, and amounts of more than a tenth of an inch have chanced but ten times since the records began.

High temperatures in the great, arid regions to the east are a daily occurrence during the month, and contribute to night and morning cloudiness along the southern coast. As a result, a small range in temperature and in the daily variability characterizes the weather in the littoral districts. Temperatures below 50 degrees have never been recorded in San Diego, and 90 degrees has been passed but six times in 55 years.

The highest temperature ever recorded in June in the city was 94 in 1877; the lowest, 50 in 1908. In the average amount of sunshine, the month is next to the lowest, May having less. There has never been a day with more than .25 inches of rain.

REFORESTATION BY LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS

Aided by the county forestry department and Conservation Association of Southern California, the Los Angeles city schools have undertaken to reforest a burned-out watershed not far from the cit.y Through the past winter about 1000 pounds of seed were collected, including that of Mountain pine, California bay and a number of the scrub oak species. Other chaparral species are also represented and several hundred seventh and eighth grade boys had a hand in sowing it over the burned area. In addition to this work, several thousand Coulter pines have been planted by the school boys, more than six hundred of whom took part in the actual planting work.—(American Forests.)

MAY MEETING

The regular meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held in the Floral Building, in Balboa Park, Tuesday, May 19th, 1927, at the regular hour of seven thirty. Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president, in calling the meeting to order, spoke of the success of the recent spring flower show, making a statement of the receipts and expenses; she also made a plea for new members.

The speaker of the evening was Miss K. O. Sessions, whose subject was Early Gardens in San Diego and Cacti Succulents. She mentioned several of the residents of those early days who paid special attention to flower gardens; but for the most part there was no great attempt made in that line. It was in San Diego, as early as 1884, however, that she first saw many of the flowers and shrubs which are now so plentiful and grown with such care and pride.

As to Cacti and Succulents, she thinks the amateur gardener should pay more attention to that class of garden plant. Many of them are beautiful in their bloom and need so little attention as to make them well worth one's time in growing them. They need dry conditions—very little water.

In speaking of a trip to Phoenix, Arizona, she mentioned several specimens which grow to astonishing perfection in that climate. She thinks the climate of San Diego well suited to the growth of Cacti and Succulents and perdicts that as time goes on they will become more and more popular.

In closing the meeting, the chairman expressed the thanks of the meeting for the very interesting talk of Miss Sessions and regretted that there were not more present to enjoy it. A. S. HILL, Secretary.

MOTHER NATURE'S PANTRY

For those who might some day suddenly find themselves marooned on an island or lost in the heart of the woods with perhaps no luscious food to appease their ravenous appetites, we also pass along this extremely interesting information which comes from Warden John D. Roberts, Boy Scout Executive of Meriden.

"Cat-tail biscuits can be made from dried cones of ordinary cat-tails ground fine and sifted. Bread flour can be made from wild rice, sunflower seeds or great bull rush roots. Rock tripe, the crinky gray fungus which clings close to the surface of rocks, if scraped off and boiled, is both palatable and nutritious. Tea can be made from sassafras, pennyroyal or spearmint. Salads can be made from watercress, crinkle-root, yellow adders' tongue, clover and broom rape.

"Other foods such as common mallow, winter green, wild ginger, Indian cucumber, slippery elm, bass wood buds, club beech or ironwood buds, wild anise, birchbark and many berries may be eaten raw."—(American Forests.)

ROSE SOCIETY VISITS LOS ANGELES GARDENS

The First Annual Pilgrimage of the San Diego Rose Society was made on May 6th and 7th. The party left San Diego at nine o'clock in a special Sutherland coach. A short stop was made a Capistrano to see the old rose tree there, reputed to be some sixty years old. Lunch was had at Santa Ana, where the renowned rosarian, Dr. E. M. Mills, President Emeritus of the American Rose Society, joined the party. After a brief visit to Dr. Mill's garden, a visit was made to the trial grounds of Howard & Smith, at Rivera. Here the rosarians saw many wonderful new seedlings, as well as the latest introductions from Europe. Among those which particularly appealed were Paul's Lemon Pillar, a wonderfully vigorous light yellow rose; Dame Edith Helen, a promising glowing pink rose with wonderful petalage and fragrance; Mrs. Beatty, a charming new yellow rose; Ville de Paris, a yellow rose which is a Bagatelle winner, and many others too numerous to describe. Accompanied by Fred and Arthur Howard, a visit was then made to the private rose garden of Edmund J. Bennett of Los Angeles. It is doubtful whether a finer rose garden, for its size, exists in the country. The vigor and beauty of these roses one must see to appreciate what some of our favorite roses will do with proper care. Many were the exclamations of delight and each one left this little garden of Eden resolving to strive hard to raise roses like these.

The Los Angeles municipal rose garden was next visited and as the Howards were still guiding the party, many interesting facts were learned concerning the planting and planning of this garden. Although the plants were quite small it was not hard to realize what a beautiful place it will be within a year or two. After bidding the Howards good-bye and expressing gratitude for their courtesy the party journeyed to Hollywood where they stopped for the night. After dinner an enjoyable evening was spent listening to the wise roselore of Dr. Mills and becoming better acquainted with him.

Leaving the hotel at nine the next morning a visit was then made to the nationally famous rose garden of Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., at Beverly Hills. Here indeed was a rose feast fit for the Gods. Roses on arbors, roses on trellises, bush roses, most of the new roses and most of the rare old roses, roses that have never been introduced and are not in commerce, roses blooming for the first time, tiny delicate plants a few months from seed, roses from every place and clime known to man. Being personally lead by Capt. Thomas much was learned concerning his own introductions and many others. Outstanding among his own introductions were Bloomfield Dainty, a beautiful everblooming yellow climber and Bloomfield Exquisite, a charming little pink climber exquisitely fragrant. After Capt. Thomas had escorted them through his garden the members of the party then wandered among his roses looking again at those that appealed and making notes for future purchases.

Near noon the members of the party once more were on their way and soon were back in Hollywood for lunch. Here once more they met Fred Howard who introduced Mr. Erskine Pembroke Thom, vice-president of the Los Angeles Rose Society, who showed them through his garden in Hollywood. Mr. Howard has named a delightful new yellow rose in honor of Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom, and here it was growing at its best. Mr. Thom has a rose hedge of Paul's Scarlet Climber surrounding his grounds eight hundred feet in length, and it was a remarkably dazzling display. Leaving Hollywood a stop was next made at Howard & Smith's greenhouses at Montebello and many fine roses were seen growing under glass. At Whittier a stop was made to see what is probably the largest rose plant in the world, a White La Marque, that measures six feet and four inches around the base. Dr. Mills left the party at Santa Ana and it was with keen regret that they bid him good-bye as his humorous anecdotes and his rose knowledge had been the life of the trip.

In due time San Diego was reached and the party disbanded with high hopes of another trip next year, all feeling very grateful to our president, Forrest L. Hieatt, and Walter S. Merrill for their efforts in arranging such a wonderfully successful pilgrimage.

The outstanding features of the trip were the delightful acquaintance of Dr. Mills and the exceptional hospitality shown the party by Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., Fred Howard, Arthur Howard, Erskine Pembroke Thom and Edmund J. Bennett. Included in the party were: Forrest L. Hieatt, Dr. and Mrs. Leighton R. Cornman, Mr. and Mrs. Neff Bakkers, Mrs. W. C. Wilson, Miss E. Durfee, Mrs. Caroline Staley, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Taylor, M. C. Manley, Professor and Mrs. F. H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Sessions, Mrs. Jessie C. Know, J. W. Hicks, Mrs. Elsie Case, Miss Maud Castle, Miss Sophia Grim, Miss Mildred McLemore and S. B. Osborn

S. B. OSBORN.

PENNSYLVANIA PLANTS FOREST TREES

It is said that almost 100 million forest trees have been planted in Pennsylvania since 1800. The Department of Forests and Waters began distributing forest trees in 1910 at cost of production and later on, in 1915, supplied them for the cost of boxing and shipping only. Five forest tree nurseries are maintained on State Forests and a number of cooperative nurseries at State Institutions. During the present year it is estimated that some 20 million trees will be available for distribution.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

STRAY THOUGHTS

Washing plants is an essential to the highest type of the Art of Gardening. Most gardeners think of a daily bath for themselves, as a necessity to physical comfort, and to cleanliness, yet not one in a hundred think of giving the subjects growing in their gardens a bath during the long summer months, when not a drop of rain falls on this coast, to free the foliage of tree and shrub, of the dust which floats in the air, and accumulates on leaf and branch to their disfigurement, and to the protection of many parasites which prey upon vegetation.

Most of the plants grown in sunny California are perennial evergreens; either Conifers or of the broad leaved species, therefore bcome sorry looking members of the vegetable kingdom at the end of the season, and a discredit to the members of the animal kingdom, whose duty it is to care for them.

True it is, that it takes more time to wash a tree or shrub, to give it the amount of moisture necessary for its well being than to lay the hose on the ground, turn on the water and let it run, but there are two good and sufficient reasons why a stream of water under pressure be directed to the top and through the foliage.

First—The foliage is washed clean, and being clean shows its beauty, and its appreciation of even in muteness of the kindliness bestowed upon it.

Second—the three deadly enemies of plant life: Thrip, Scale, and Mealy bugs, in their infantile life, are so small and so feeble, that they cannot stand even a twenty pound pressure of water from the hose, so are washed to the ground and drowned.

Left to grow to maturity, as every one knows, they are securely attached to their host as is the case with scale, and mealy bugs, while thrip are safely concealed beneath the folds of leaf buds and on the underside of leaves, working over time devouring the green part of them. Then, too, red spider may be kept under control by the same method. Last but not least of the benefits of these washings, is the satisfaction that comes to one, when work is well done.

Cynoglossum furcatum is a plant recently introduced to our gardens, which is of merit. The flowers are very like those of Forget-me-not, borne on stems three feet tall, and, being a perennial, once planted will last for years. Let no one suppose it to be identical with Anchusa italica. True they both belong to the same natural order: Boraginaceae, but to different tribes. One of our nurserymen grows it under the specific name: Amabile, which is, in the opinion of this writer an error in nomenclature.

One of the mysteries of floriculture in this Southland, indeed of the entire state, is the neglect rather the abandonment of the gorgeously colored Lobelia cardinalis, var, Queen Victoria. To be sure it is a moisture loving subject, neverthelses if grown in partial shade, and liberally fed and watered, it has no equal for brilliant colored effect. Vermillion is the proper word for its color.

Recently while crossing one of the Coast Range mountains I saw for the first time the beautiful Flowering Ash: Fraxinus dipetala, and the thought came to mind "why has it not been introduced to our shrubberies." Certainly it should not be neglected because it is a native. The flowers are borne in great profusion, very much after the manner of Hydrangea paniculata. They are made up of two pure white petals; hence the specific name, and two very large broad anthers. The foliage is after the manner of the common Locust a tree, familiar to everybody. Let's see if we cannot bring this beauty to the attention of nurserymen and landscape architects, that it may find a place in our planting schemes, which its merits as an ornamental warrants.

In May issue of The Garden "Gray Goose"; and what a charming writer she is; wants to know why Palmyra Palm Borassus flabellifera is not grown in this sunny Southland. The answer is simple, easily understood: climate is too dry during the day, and entirley too cool during the night. As an economic tree, all she said of it is true, but it will not endure our climate.

Another Palm of great economic value in its native country—Upper Egypt—is the Ginger Bread Palm: Hyphaene thebaica. It takes its common name from the fact that the seeds, which are large as a hen's egg, are covered with a fibrous pulp, having the flavor of Gingerbread. It, too, is not adapted to our climate.

PETER D. BARNHART.

LA JOLLA FLOWER SHOW PROVES GREAT HIT WITH VISITING CROWDS

In staging its first annual spring flower show Saturday and Sunday, The La Jolla Floral Association, Mrs. J. M. Lathrop, president, astonished even those who had expected a creditable showing, by securing glowing opinions from visitors from far away states.

T. F. McLoughlin's exposition committee found the Community House too small, so a large tent was added, and in this was the varied display of the Rancho Santa Fe Bulb Company.

Shrubs and palms, ferns, etc., decked the porches of the exposition building, and the grounds down to the pavement. In the interior, the stage arranged by the Naval Air Station, was an artistic outdoor scene, with massed begonias, ferns, caladiums and other rare growths carried up to a scenic backdrop. The tiny path was bordered with boxed sweet-peas, and a little stream dashed down brown

rocks. In a nearby corner, A. D. Robinson displayed the choicest of the rare plants for which his Point Loma gardens are famous. A little side room of the community house held exquisite designs in flowers and ferns for dinner and tea tables, and the main auditorium held the general flower display with clever arrangements of rare cacti.

The show formally opened Saturday afternoon with a short address of welcome by Mrs. Lathrop. In the west alcove, which was banked high with mustard branches. Mrs. Henry Colt and her hostess committee served tea and cake while other members of the committee busied themselves directing strangers and answering queries.

Soloists Entertain

Saturday evening, Mrs. Virginia Sampson of La Jolla, soprano, and Nicholas Ursino, Old Town horticulturist, were soloists on the musical program, Mr. Ursino singing two operatic arias in costume. Sunday evening the High School Orchestra played an enjoyable program, and both evenings San Diego and all her outlying districts were represented among the large number of people attending the show.

Winners of specials at the Spring Show were Naval Air Station, The San Diego Park Board, The Scripps Memorial Hospital, Miss K. O. Sessions, the Seeman Nursery, Parmalee-Dohrman, the Briggs Floral Co., Miss Mary Bancroft, Mrs. Charles Calloway and Miss E. B. Scripps, La Jolla; A. D. Robinson, Point Loma; Frank Cable, South Coast Park; T. Moray, Pacific Beach; Mrs. Charles Jones, San Diego, and Lyle Hammond, Encinitas. The prize for the best lath house display went to W. H. Sweet of La Jolla, the best rock-garden prize to Gormano and Ursino, Old Town, the best collection of roses to Mrs. Arnold Powell of La Jolla.

Among those winning firsts in the different classes were George Beach of Cardiff, The Naval Air Station, Mrs. W. H. Jasques, La Jolla, Mrs. Franklin Hall, Miss Josephine Seaman, Mrs. J. J. Dames, Miss Violet Lewis, Mrs. A. B. Kittell, Mrs. W. C. Arlins, Mrs. A. B. Smith, of La Jolla, Frank Cable of South Coast Park, E. R. Gray, Mrs. S. Mayer, San Diego, Mrs. J. P. Browne, La Jolla, Miss Grace Robinson, Mrs. J. E. Dill, Mrs. Gertrude Rippey and Mrs. Mary Siegfried. The committee expressed delight at the energy La Jolla exhibitors displayed. Mrs. Lathrop entertained the committee heads, the judges and a few well known visiting horticulturists at a delightful luncheon Saturday.—S. D. Sun.

U. C. MAN ELECTED COUNCILOR ON PARKS

Professor John Williams Gregg, Landscape Architect, University of California, and Secretary of the Pacific Coast Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, has just been elected a councilor of the National Conference on State Parks.

The National Conference on State Parks, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., was organized in 1921, and stands for the creation and rational development of state parks and the recreational use of state forests, which provide health-giving playgrounds for every man, woman and child.

It aims:

1. To conserve the beauty spots of outstanding scenic value and the historic areas of the states as state parks.
2. To encourage and aid in the recreational use of these parks by all the people.
3. To encourage and extend the recreational use of state forests.
4. To preserve in its original habitat the native flora and fauna of a state.
5. To protect wild birds and animals through the establishment of state game preserves.
6. To encourage the diffusion of knowledge of the value of state recreational areas through the fostering of regional park conferences.
7. To advocate the preservation for posterity of a heritage of health-promoting and scenic playgrounds.
8. To promote the use of state parks and forests as nature studios.
9. To formulate and promote a state recreational policy.

A CITY OF TREES

It is said (American Forests) that Summerville, South Carolina, is probably the only incorporated city in America where the trees, regardless of ownership, are subject to the general police regulations. The city ordinance covering the matter was drawn up following yellow fever epidemics in Charleston in the 40's and 50's and the establishment at that time of Summerville's reputation as a health resort. A firm belief existed among the townspeople that plenty of pine trees and a minimum of cleared space for vegetable gardens created their immunity from fever and other diseases.

The ordinance reads, in part, as follows:—"It shall be unlawful for any persons * * * to anywise injure or destroy any living tree or sapling within the corporate limits of the town except through * * * permission from the Town Council". Another ordinance limited the space that might be cleared for vegetables, but this was later repealed.

A subdivision of Summerville put on the market in 1830 by the S. C. Canal and Railroad Company was sold to purchasers on the following terms:—"Every lot shall consist of one acre, and on every lot shall be preserved not less than fifteen pine trees measuring not less than ten inches at the height of three feet above the natural surface of the ground. And if any lot owner shall suffer the trees on his lot to be cut or destroyed, so that there

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LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson.

I have just looked through my diary of last year to endorse my belief that this season is a month later than last, and have failed of satisfactory confirmation, in fact found that I was doing exactly the same thing on the same date in many instances; in spite of this I hold to the lateness of the season and consider the main factor as the cool nights, no night in May held up to sixty degrees and one dropped below fifty with the average not fifty-five. Growth generally has been slow though uniformly sturdy. The Streptocarpus bloomed wonderfully after the two warm days but the promise was not sustained when the temperature dropped again. These very desirable plants seem to want quite a bit of shade with a thermometer from sixty up. In too strong a light the foliage is yellow and the bloom stalks short, the floor of the lath house under such tall Begonias as Coralline Lucerne, should be just what they want. If grown in pots and plunged they can be shifted till the right location is found, they ought also to do well outside in shady sheltered places.

Considerable interest has always been shown in a Tydaea that has grown for many years in a hanging basket in my lath house, and now I have coming into bloom plants from imported seed, there is quite a variety in color and foliage and some have an upright habit of growth, they are very charming and make a new note for our lath houses. Their progress from seed has been slow and aggravating and half a dozen times they have been perilously near the discard. They belong to the Gesneria family and the originals are native to Central America, they make a peculiar soft elongated tuber like a little fircone that being buried got soft and blanched out. They seem to be well adapted to our climate and cuttings root very easily.

That wonderful thing Begonia Verschafelti will be about over blooming and it has outdone itself this year. Where the plant has become old and straggly cut it back severely and use the old stem for cuttings, it can be cut into short pieces or the whole thing can be put horizontally in a shallow trench. It is a good idea to rub a little sulphur on the cut ends, it helps to ward off decay and discourages insects. This same treatment applies to all in this class. For next winter's bloom baskets should now be made up of Feastii, Bunchii, Mrs. Townsend, and the Manicatas, they will then have the summers growth to fill up into well rounded plants. Don't imagine that this class is necessarily about to die because the foliage has become sparse and small for this is natural at the blooming season, they do, however, tend to rot off at the base leaving them planted only by one or two roots and pretty generally they call for a replanting. There is nothing finer for winter baskets than these Begonias.

In refilling baskets that held tubers or plants last year and that appear to be in good condition there is considerable danger, nearly all of them have much vacant space that can only be detected by really firm pressure of the fingers or better a piece of lath. What appeared to be a full basket will after such treatement disclose an empty space of from two to four inches. Of course new compost should in any case be added but this can be done without disclosing the necessity of compacting. It cannot be overinsisted that hanging baskets want to be tamped like a post hole, and they must be soaked clear through as a beginning.

There has been a considerable difficulty this spring to obtain moss for lining baskets and when it was to be had it was quite costly, a fair sized basket, if the moss is not skimped, a fatal economy, asks for twenty-five cents worth of moss. Moss is not a necessity except from the point of view that no substitute has been attempted, anything not inimical to plants that would hold in the soil and retain moisture would do, for instance that honeycomb rubber that appeared a few years ago as sponges and still can be dug from the back rooms of drug stores. Possibly some felt composition that could be impregnated with plant food and decorated futuristically.

Since my last effusion I have had to sympathize with a lath house owner who lost nearly all his plants from the liberal use of what was represented to him as a super black top soil. He is now digging out and throwing away a couple of feet deep all over the house. I know that I have dwelt on this many times, but this Topsoil red herring across the lath house trail is an ever present danger. I have not seen any topsoil or bottom for the matter of that, except in our mountains, worth the effort of hauling in as a lath house foundation. The essence of a lath house soil is its humus content and its absolute freedom from even a suspicion of alkali. Half real leaf mold, a quarter sharp coarse sand a quarter cow manure with a spadeful of charcoal to every hundred pounds and perfect drainage and the lath house family will flourish. I have a childlike perhaps childish faith in the charcoal and by the way apparently so have fern spores for they are coming thickly on lumps of it scattered over a peat block.

I find such a general admiration for that mossy plant that we called Nertera till some one found it was not that but Helxine, that I feel a warning not to let it run riot is in order, it is so dense of growth that it should not be used on pots or baskets with other plants as it will surely strangle them. Recently in examining a fern with Helxine grow-

ing in a pot, I found that the latter was actually braided across the fern crown. It cannot be too highly recommended for a ground cover but it should be kept within bounds. It is delicious curtaining over a shelf or table.

Bigonia Violacea is now in full bloom and I am inclined to give it first place as a lath house vine. Its streamers hang so gracefully from roof to floor with its beautiful blooms and the foliage is so shiny and clean and it has the blessed habit of not growing too thickly. Even if it never bloomed it were worthy a place in any good sized lath house I have a Solandra or Cup of Gold planted against a post but it immediately ran on the roof, that is once it started to grow, and I know I shall have to go after it with an axe, but I saw one this month, trained against the outside of a lath house, full of gorgeousness and the owner said he had counted at one time forty blooms and buds. This, however, does not belong in a lath house, it should have a township. A lady recently said to me, "If I had a lath house I should grow the large flowered clematis", and I replied, "So would I, if I could". Three kinds are still hanging on, a reproach to their species, though a blue one annually does enough to make the emotional gasp and exclaim, What is that? The last time I was in London I went into a Florist's shop right in the heart of the city and there were an hundred potted Clematis about three feet high, all in bloom, more colors by far than I knew the family had, and though I had no place for it I thought I could give it to some one after having it a day or so, I bought a bright red one and visited with it in a hotel room. I saw quite a collection of these growing in Santa Ana, Orange County, just above us here, twenty-five years ago and Howard and Smith had them, and no San Diegan, at least one living on Point Loma, will admit they can do anything he can't, so some day I expect again to purchase myself another bunch of Clematis grief.

A CITY OF TREES

(Continued from page 11)

shall not be found as many as fifteen pines on the dimensions aforesaid on his lot, his title to said lot shall be forfeited, and the fee simple and inheritance of the said lot shall be forfeited, and the fee simple and inheritance of the said lot shall vest in the South Carolina Canal & Railroad Company. No tenant or owner shall erect more than one dwelling house on one lot, nor shall any lot be subdivided for the purpose of building more dwelling houses than one on one acre".

What a pity the deeds to certain recently subdivided properties in Southern California could not have carried provisions limiting or prohibiting the destruction of trees growing thereon.

THE NEW GARDEN

When a new home is started both the house and the garden should prove means of personal expression of the owner. If one buys a home already "finished", he may still change the garden to express his views and ideas on the subject. The greatest charm a neighborhood may have is to see the marked individuality of the home owners as shown in the garden.

It has often been stated that the garden is an index to the character of the occupants of the house; it undoubtedly displays a certain amount of taste and shows very nearly how much of a nature lover is the owner, and how far he is able to read and assimilate her teachings. The love of plants is an ennobling influence, broadening one's views and appreciation of life in all its phases, particularly that of the beautiful, gradually elevating the character of the possessor, which in turn is again manifested in an ever-improving home garden. Observe carefully the great underlying principles of landscape gardening, but make the garden your own, expressive of your tastes and ideas.

Rural Building Sites

In suburban districts, where surrounding properties are likely to be improved and the scenery is liable to be changed at any time, too much value should not be given to neighboring views. It frequently occurs that the site for a dwelling is selected mainly on account of its commanding certain distant views, and in a year or two these fine views are obstructed by a neighbor's plantation of blue gums or some equally effective barrier. In localities of this kind, more attention should be paid to internal improvements and local objects. Preliminary to this requirement, the grounds should be somewhat isolated by an umbrageous boundary of trees and shrubs, which will form a pleasant margin to the grounds and provide that seclusion, retirement and privacy which are always conducive to home comfort.

Trees on Lawns

A prevailing error in planting lawns is that of selecing trees of the largest growth, which soon become a serious evil, and one which is now easily remedied, except by their entire removal.

The skillful combination of trees and grass forms the art of landscape gardening, so far as planting is concerned; and no small part of this art consists in the selection of trees which, both in form and size of growth, are best adapted to the size and disposition of the grounds.

Garden Not Costly

No one in California should hesitate to make a garden through fear of cost. Good plants at very low cost are on sale in all our

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CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT

In the death, March 22, of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, professor of arboriculture in Harvard University and director of the Arnold arboretum, America lost its most illustrious horticulturist and dendrologist.

Professor Sargent was born in Boston, April 24, 1941, and was the son of Ignatius and Henrietta Grey Sargent. After graduating from Harvard University in 1862, he entered the service of his country in the Civil War, and was discharged August 26, 1865, with the rank of major. Thereafter he turned his attention to horticulture and especially arboriculture. He was professor of horticulture at Harvard in 1872 and 1873 and a director of the botanical gardens there from 1873 to 1879.

The commencement of the great life work for which he will be ever remembered, the creation of the world-famous Arnold Arboretum, began in 1872 with the acceptance by Harvard University of a gift of $125,000 from James Arnold, a New Bedford merchant, with the understanding that 125 acres of the Bussey estate be secured as a nucleus for the arboretum. Professor Sargent threw all of his energies into his new undertaking, and within five years both Harvard and the city of Boston accepted his idea that the arboretum be made an integral portion of the Boston park system, to be retained on a lease for 1000 years with a right to renew the rental for 1000 years more for the sum of $1 per year.

The first really comprehensive census of the forest resources of the nation was conducted by Professor Sargent. New York owes to him, as chairman of the commission on forest policy, the important developments which have since come about in the Catskills and Adirondacks. Through the journal he conducted with such conspicuous ability for ten years, Garden and Forest, he urged the necessity of a federal forest policy and secured the first great forest reserves.

In 1923 Professor Sargent was awarded the Frank N. Meyer agricultural medal for distinguished services in the domain of foreign plant introduction. He planned the Jessup collection of North American woods for the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, and during 1896 and 1897 was chairman of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences upon a forestry policy for the forest lands of the United States.

He was author of "A Catalogue of the Trees of North America," "The Woods of the United States," "The Forest Flora of Japan," "Report on the Forests of North America," "Manual of the Trees of North America," "Trees and Shrubs," "Silva of North America" and other works and reports.

Horticulturally, Professor Sargent will be remembered for the great number of valuable trees and shrubs introduced to commerce by him through the Arnold Arboretum. Many were collected by himself during extensive tours of China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria and other lands and other through notable collectors like J. G. Jack and E. H. Wilson.

In the Massachusetts Horticultural Society there was no more loyal worker than Professor Sargent. He was one of the oldest life members, had been a trustee since the board was instituted and had filled many responsible committee positions for a great number of years. His private estate, Holm Lea, in Brookline, covering an area of 200 acres, was unequaled in this country for its grand collection of rare, unusual and beautiful trees and shrubs. He was assisted by that skillful superintendent, Charles Sander, who had been with him nigh a half-century.

The present Horticultural hall, opened about twenty-five years ago and already proving too small for the needs of the rapidly growing Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is largely due to Professor Sargent, who was chairman of the building committee. He was the first recipient of the George R. White medal of honor, awarded annually by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for distinguished services to horticulture. He received not long ago the Loder medal of England for his work with rhododendrons. He was a member of many societies, both in America and abroad, connected with horticultural and arboricultural work—Florists' Review.

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HOUSE-WRECKING ANTS CAUSE DAMAGE TO MANY BUILDINGS

Buildings and homes all over the country are being torn down in the very presence of their inhabitants who often are unaware of the fact. New houses as well as old, concrete buildings as well as frame structures, are slowly but surely crumbling on their foundations. All this wanton destruction is the work of a small white ant, ghost-like in its whiteness and mysterious ways, but very worldly in its wood-destroying activities.

It is impossible to estimate the damage done by this native insect, or termite as it is called by entomologists, but actual repair bills resulting from termite damage amount to millions of dollars annually, says T. E. Snyder, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Recently it was necessary for one Government department to spend $25,000 to repair a temporary building damaged by termites. A simple precaution in constructing the building would have prevented the possibility of attack by the ants.

Practically all of the 42 species of this house-wrecking ant are of subterranean habit. If they can be kept from reaching woodwork from the ground they cannot survive in the building. They need a continuous contact with the soil as a source of water supply in order to carry on their burrowing work in the wood of the building. It is a simple matter to so insulate a building, says Mr. Snyder, that this water supply will be cut off.

Plans are under way to erect a small model building on the department grounds which will demonstrate various ways of preventing termite damage. The department is also urging the adoption of certain building regulations in many cities as one of the most effective means of preventing termite attack. Briefly the regulations specify that no floors, sills, beams or wood which has not been treated with a creosote preventive material may be laid on or in the earth. All untreated wood even if laid on concrete must have at least one inch of solid cement underneath and separating it from the earth. Adherence to such slight modifications in building regulations by city engineers would save much property as well as time and worry to householders.

THE NEW GARDEN

(Continued from page 13)

plant depots, and if one cannot afford even these, there are scores that readily grow from cuttings with the most ordinary treatment. Many others seed so freely that one plant will in a single year stock a whole neighborhood with its offspring. There is no land beneath the sun where a garden of attractiveness may be so easily and cheaply built as in California. —California Cultivator.

EXPLORERS BRING BACK MANY ASIATIC PLANTS

(Continued from May Issue)

Because of the importance of wheat and barley in this country and the increasing importance of soy beans and mung beans special attention was given to securing new varieties of these crops. What is considered as perhaps the best collection of soy bean varieties ever brought to the United States is the one collected by the Dorsetts in Manchuria with the help of B. W. Skvortgow, a Russian botanist teaching agriculture in the high school in Harbin, Manchuria. Upon learning the mission of the Americans he planted 100 varieties of soy beans in the local botanical garden. When the Dorsetts visited the place in the fall after harvest they were told to take what they wanted, plant and all. This willing foresight on the part of the Russian scientist enabled these explorers to send the 100 varieties of soy beans to the United States in their entirety, thus saving investigators in this country a year's time in securing material for study.

It is estimated that 70 per cent of the soy beans grown in China are produced in Manchuria and that upward of 9,000,000 acres in that region is devoted to this crop. Something like 4,000,000 acres of soy beans were grown in the United States last year as a result of previous introductions. It is hoped

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that among the new varieties will be found some that are suitable for culture in regions farther north in this country and in other sections where the crop is not now grown.

Mung beans is another staple crop in Manchuria and many parts of China proper which is of coming economic importance in the United States, says the senior Mr. Dorsett. In their native country they are used as mung bean sprouts, and are an important source of the best bean vermicelli there. Mr. Dorsett believes there is a place for the mung bean in this country and that we should grow more of the crop.

Sixty per cent of the barley grown in the United States is the result of one introduction from Manchuria. Many varieties of barley were included in the collection.

Mr. Dorsett will ultimately receive more than 500 packets of seed wheat, barley, soy beans, and other grains from the far corners of northern Manchuria where agricultural explorers have been unable to penetrate. No railroads enter that region, and mail, carried by foot runners, may be several months on the way. Through the cooperation of the postal commissioner of Manchuria, D. McLorn, samples of these major crops are being obtained from the areas served by each of the 500 rural postal stations. Many packets of seed have already come in and others are continually being received. When the collection is finally accumulated it will be a valuable source of new plant material for direct production, and also for selection and plant-breeding experiments, and one that was made at a very slight cost to the United States so far as cost of plant material is concerned.

The expedition was aided by the Chinese Eastern Railroad, through the hearty cooperation of M. K. Gordeyeff, chief of the land department, in placing at the disposal of the explorers, free of expense, a private car completely equipped with living quarters. The explorers were thus able to travel from station to station, making stops of a week or more to travel on foot into the interior.

While the four major cultivated crops were sought in particular, the explorers were on the lookout for other plants, especially fruits, nuts, trees, and ornamentals, that might have value in extending our crops farther north. They brought a collection of 100 Chinese fruits and nuts from the region of Fa Hua Ssu Temple, in the western hills some 50 miles or so to the northeast of Peking.

Among the newer species of plant life collected worth special mention is a certain wild apricot found growing on the rocky Manchurian mountain sides otherwise barren of vegetation except for a few weeds and a little grass. The fruit is very small, dry, and mostly seed. The tree is so hardy, however, that it may possibly have use in developing an apricot for regions farther north than the apricot now fruits in the United States. Since it grows but 4 or 5 feet high it has possibilities as a dwarfing stock for orchardists in the growing of other commercial fruit crops in the Northwest. They also found a wild grape that grows rank all over the mountains where it is a heavy yielder and is used largely for claret. Its hardiness makes it of potential value for the breeding of a hardy table grape for the more northern parts of this country where grapes are not now being grown. Years of testing and breeding may be required, however, before these introductions are available for the public.

A wild grapefruit, believed to be unlike anything ever before brought to the United States, very bitter and of practically no use as it grows at present, was found in the tropical jungle of north Sumatra. It may be valuable in citrus breeding. Propagating material of numerous bamboo varieties was collected to reinforce the promising bamboo culture in the Southern States.

In north China the explorers saw persimmon fruits stored out-of-doors in winter conditions of snow and ice, unprotected except for a light covering of straw mats, which later in the season is supplemented by an addition of a light covering of loose hay, straw, litter, cornstalks, or other litter. The fruits averaged about 4 inches in diameter. They were corded up in beds 12 feet by 18 or 20 feet in length and to a depth of six fruits. Hundreds of beds were in sight along the terraced river banks, in orchards along the rivers, and on the gravelly river beds. The open-air storage of such an important and valuable fruit crop is possible on account of the fact that the winters are comparatively dry, with a quite even cold temperature, and the fact that the persimmon is not only benefited by the frost but is not injured by freezing. The practice is perhaps without a parallel elsewhere in the world. The persimmon has already been established in California, Florida, and other places in the South by introductions from Japan and China made years ago. There is possibility of extending the culture of it in this country, the explorers believe.

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